

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 5 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON, 1 vol. Price 8 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 8 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds, Price—50 cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS. Price—50 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLES' SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c. Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFFS' REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERKS' EXECUTIONS. Price—50 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky, Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quires.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 11th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. Says he belongs to Bay Mogs, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, near Hickman Bridge. He is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, dark complexion, and stout made.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. June 22, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 6th of June, 1863, a negro boy calling himself TAYLOR. Says he is the property of Joseph Pettus, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard. He is about 12 years of age, dark complexion, 4 feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C. June 8th, 1863—1m.

RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOSEPH FORER, J. L. C. May 5, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 19th February, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has on an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky. Offers no proof of his freedom.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOSEPH FORER, J. L. C. May 5, 1863—1m.

Runaways in Hart County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself CHARLES. She is about 24 years of age, dark copper color, and weighs 115 pounds. Says she belongs to Samuel Henneg, of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C. May 5, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of April, 1863, a negro boy calling himself JOE. He is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of dark color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of Maysville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C. May 8, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Russell county, as a runaway slave, on the 19th day of November, 1862, by Cyrus W. Bolls, a negro man calling himself JAMES MADISON. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high, black, a scar on the right cheek which extends to the lower corner of his mouth, weighs about 170 pounds, heavy set and stout. Says he belongs to Baxter Butler, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. S. B. WARREN, J. R. C. April 3, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WARREN county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BILL JOHNSON. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark mulatto skin, and will weigh about 150 pounds. Says he is free, but has no papers to show that fact.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. R. G. POTTER, J. W. C. April 13, 1863—1m.

Runaways in the Henry County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO the jail of Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. He was committed by Robert Gilechies, of Louisville. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Jeremiah Cleveland, Bedford county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. J. M. JONES, J. H. C. April 8th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO the jail of Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, by Robert Gilechies, of Louisville, a negro man calling himself JOSHUA. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Miss Hattie Clark, now in Texas, and was in charge of J. M. Duke, of Woodberry, Cannon county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. J. M. JONES, J. H. C. April 8th, 1863—1m.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 16th day of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself FAITH or FATE. He is about 21 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to Levi White, of Ruthford county, near Smyrna, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. April 23, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 23d day of November, 1862, a negro man calling himself CHARLES. He is about 30 years of age, weighs 180 to 200 pounds, black color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to James P. Williams, of Loudain county, Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. April 23, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself CALLEY. He is about 35 years of age, black color, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, one upper jaw tooth out on the left side. Says he belongs to Berry Holyfield, of Graves county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C. May 15, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 120 pounds.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 20 years of age, copper complexion. Says she belongs to Dick Cunningham, of Paducah, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C. May 27, 1863—1m.

Runaways in the Bracken County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself HENRY. Says he is the property of Alexander Morgan, of Knoxville, Tennessee. He is about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, copper color, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. May 29, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man named JOSEPH BROOKING. He is about 23 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds. Said boy claims to be free, but has no free papers; says that he escaped from the jail of Mason county, and that he came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. March 24th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th of November, 1862, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE RUNLEY, alias George Merritt. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, copper color. He claims to be free, and says he was a waiter to an officer in an Illinois regiment at Mt. Sterling.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. March 24th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th September, 1862, a negro man who calls himself JESSE ROYSTON. Says he belongs to Jesse D. Royston, of Garrard county, Ky. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 170 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. March 24th, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE OHIO COUNTY JAIL, March 14, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro man named BILL. Said man is 5 feet 7½ inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark complexion, is about 24 years of age, and has a double thumb and two distinct thumb nails on left hand. Says he belongs in Smith county, Virginia.

Said negro will be dealt with according to law unless called for and proved in due time. JOHN P. TRACY, J. O. C. March 23, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Warren county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself PHILIP. Says he is the property of Nancy Ray, near Fayetteville, Tenn. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, rather thick lips, and will weigh about 165 or 170 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. R. G. POTTER, J. W. C. March 23, 1863—1m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when sagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsville and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. April 6, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Laswell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON. D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Fire & Life INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL. The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS. 1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 76

2. Real estate unincumbered, 130,060 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth, 955,409 00

4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 75,042 69

5. The Bonds and Stock owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit: 40,000 00

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, 49,783 23

7. All other securities, 49,783 23

Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES. 1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.

2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, \$73,140 25

3. All other claims against the Company—none.

Total liabilities, \$73,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgage above described have not been assigned, or in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Ch'm. ALFRED PELL, Resident Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS, Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, March 21, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused my official seal the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renewed. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the above referred to the undersigned that said capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor. JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent. Frankfort, Ky. March 25, 1863—2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON. D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

December 26, 1862—3m.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goate, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that L. F. GILL murdered his wife on the 4th day of April, 1862, in the county of Casey, and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, BERTIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said L. F. Gill to the jailer of Casey county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN. NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. Said Gill is about 35 years old; weighs about 160 pounds; has sandy hair; very high cheek bones, and is full over the eyes; is about 5 feet 10 inches high.

July 9th, 1862—w&t&3m.

GEO. W. SMALL

(SUCCESSOR OF HITE & SMALL.) INVITES special attention to his NEW AND SPLENDID IMPORTATION of

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

My First Shot at a Tiger.

It was in the month of April, one of the hottest months of an unusually hot Indian season, now some ten or twelve years ago, that I set out with my friend P—on a tiger hunting expedition for the Jugdispore jungle.

This vast jungle, or impenetrable forest, as it may justly be termed, was, at the time of which I write, the haunt of numerous wild beasts, and among these many Bengal tigers, which were the terror of the neighborhood, and which from their immense strength and ferocity, proved themselves in several encounters such dangerous antagonists that few Europeans cared to attack them.

From the first moment of my placing foot on Indian soil, however, I had greatly desired to make closer acquaintance with these formidable brutes, of which I had heard so much, and on the day in question I was in high spirits on setting out.

P—(or Clement, as I familiarly called him), was a thorough sportsman and a splendid shot; and although this was to be my first meeting with these "monarchs of the Indian forests," I had little doubt of our success.

Carrying each a trusty rifle, we left the small town of Jugdispore, where we had been staying, at an early hour of the morning, and in about two hours' time arrived at the borders of the jungle of the same name.

Before starting, Clement had proposed that we should take our swords with us, so that at the conclusion of our sport we might indulge in a little sword practice, of which he was passionately fond, and at which he was a great adept. To this I agreed, and accordingly we gave our swords to the care of two Indians, who were to accompany us to beat the bush.

Arrived at the jungle, we lost no time in entering it by a small beaten path, our two Indians taking the lead. Wending our way through this for nearly an hour, we emerged on an open glade, in the center of which stood two palm trees. Toward these we tacitly directed our steps, and having sent our Indians to beat the surrounding jungle, we kept close under the shade of the trees, anxiously awaiting the result.

We could scarcely have been waiting more than ten minutes, when a fierce growl suddenly startled us both, and almost at the same moment a full grown leopard sprang from the jungle. We fired simultaneously, and the huge brute fell dead almost at our feet.

Before firing, I had taken care to aim for the shoulder, where I knew a wound would, in all probability, prove fatal; and as I had fired steadily, I was pretty sure my bullet had told. It had struck me, however, that Clement, who was usually such a skillful marksman, had this time entirely failed, or that he had only wounded where he had intended to kill.

After the smoke from our rifles had cleared away, I was the first to speak.

"You have not sustained your old prestige as a shot," I said, addressing my friend; "for you see you have only wounded, where my bullet has killed."

"What do you mean?" he said. "I mean that for the first time in your life you have not succeeded in your aim," I replied; "that the death of that leopard (pointing to the dead body of our late antagonist) is due to me alone."

Clement looked up with such a look of astonishment in his face as I never saw before. Then he spoke calmly and deliberately—"If you had never fired," he said, "that leopard would have lain where it now lies."

It was too bad. To be thus contradicted when I was convinced of the truth of what I had said, was to me insupportable. At first I grew irritated—then angry; but while my words waxed warm he retained complete control over his temper, and his replies were calm and decided. It was, perhaps, this very exercise of control over his temper that so exasperated me, and made me lose mine; but certain it is that, completely forgetting myself, and giving vent to my ungovernable rage, I called him a liar, accusing him at the same time of striving to take away from me the honor which was justly my due.

When I had said that word which no man should say to another, which I could not have said had I been quite myself, I bitterly repented it.

Such a change as came over Clement I never saw before, and hope never to see again. A rush of blood suffused his face, and his whole frame literally shook with nervous agitation, while his fingers grasped convulsively the stock of his rifle.

With an almost superhuman effort, which was intensely painful to me to see, he regained his self-possession; and though his face was now ashy pale, and his eyes fixed and glassy, his tones when he spoke were calm, quiet and deliberate.

"You have called me a liar," he said; "you shall first prove your words, and then you shall account to me for them," and he beckoned me to follow him.

I obeyed mechanically. Arrived at the dead body of the leopard, Clement addressed me—"Where do you say your bullet entered?" he asked.

"Near the shoulder," I replied.

"Then perhaps you can find it," he said, bitterly.

I stooped down, and scanned carefully the body of the leopard. There was no wound to show that a bullet had entered near the shoulder, but there were evident signs of one having glanced from the shoulder-blade. I looked up—I did not speak; it was evident that Clement saw in my face what he knew already.

"And now he said, 'you will see that my bullet pierced its heart!'"

Looking down again I saw, sure enough, close to the region of the leopard's heart, a wound where a bullet had entered, and instantly and without delay I saw that it had scarcely drawn any blood. There was no longer any doubt in my mind. I was thoroughly convinced.

"And now," continued Clement, addressing me—"Now that you have either retreated from your words, or you shall account to me for them."

"I acknowledge that I am wrong, Clement," I said, bitterly, for his arbitrary manner irritated me; "but you must learn that I am not to be intimidated into retracting my words."

"Then you shall not leave this place alive!" As he spoke these words he raised his rifle slowly to his shoulder and pointed it at me. I saw by his determined look that he meant what he said, yet I was not afraid. Learning my rifle against the stem of a tree, I folded my arms on my breast and confronted him.

"If you wish to commit murder," I said—"If you would murder a defenceless man, you may do so, I shall not protect myself."

Clement lowered his rifle. "No, I do not wish to murder you," he said, in that icy tone which froze my blood; "but you shall render me ample satisfaction in fair fight for the insult you have thought fit to put upon me."

"As you please," I replied. "You will be good enough," he continued, "to take up your position with your rifle behind the palm tree near which you stand, while I place myself behind the one near the other." But stay," he continued, "should our rifles fail, which I do not think probable, we have our swords," and taking his from one of the Indians, he buckled it to his side. I did the same.

"And now," continued Clement, taking up his position, while I followed his example, when the sun's shadow touches that sapling, (pointing to one which grew almost equidistant from our two trees, but slightly nearer the jungle,) you will step out and fire."

"Agreed," I said, suddenly—"I will be ready," and, glancing toward the sapling, I saw that the shadow of the sun was creeping slowly nearer and nearer and that in about ten minutes it would touch it.

During the whole of the foregoing scene, which I have endeavored to depict as truthfully as possible, and which took place in less time than I take to relate it, our two Indians had remained as immovable, and almost as impassive, as statues, doubtless well pleased, or caring little whether one or both of their enemies, the Feringhees, should be killed.

Up to this time I had acted under the impulse of the moment, and almost without thought; but now that the excitement of the time was over, I could realize the intensity of my position. Clement, I had good reason to know, was a skilled marksman, and I knew also, that he would have little mercy. Already, then, I had almost given myself up for lost. But even in this moment of dread and almost certain death, I would not have retracted my words nor have apologized for the world. No my pride forbade it. Yet, angered and incensed against him as I still was, I had not lost all those feelings of friendship which I had entertained for him before our quarrel, and I felt that should he fall by my hand I should never forgive myself. Thus I had determined that I would fire low—that I would only wound him, if possible. But if I should be killed, strenuously as I strove to banish it, this thought kept recurring to my mind again and again. I was so young to die; but, if I must, I felt that I would sooner fall by Clement's hand than a stranger's. But one word of adieu to my relatives—to those I loved best in this world—the thought was maddening.

During the short interval of time which would elapse before the sun's shadow should touch the sapling, an after thought struck me, and I called to Clement—"If one of us should be killed," I said, "who will know he was not murdered?" "Our Indians are witnesses," he replied. "Black testimony will not suffice in a court of law," I answered. "True," he said; "I had not thought of that. I will write." And tearing a leaf from his pocket-book, he took a pencil from his pocket, and wrote the following words: "The undersigned have this day engaged in mortal combat. That everything was conducted in a spirit of equity our two Indians, Mohul and Viram Beg, can testify. He who falls, falls in fair fight."

Underneath he signed his name, then passing the document to me, he requested me to sign it. I did so, and returning it to him, Clement hung it on a bough of the sapling, then resumed his position.

And now that the work of death was complete, I glanced towards the sapling. The shadow of the sun was very close to it; I saw in a few minutes it must touch it.

Banishing with an indescribable effort the thoughts which came crowding fast and thick upon me, I kept my eye fixed on the sapling, calmly awaiting the dread moment.

And now it had come. The shadow which had been stealing nearer and nearer now touched the stem of the sapling, and at the precise moment, and almost simultaneously, we both stepped from our posts and fired.

I felt Clement's bullet, with a whizz and a dull booming sound, pass close to my cheek—so close, indeed, that I almost thought I was wounded. When the smoke from my rifle cleared away, I saw Clement standing erect; there was no doubt I had missed him and that in attempting to fire low I had entirely failed. But there was no time to think, for drawing his sword, and uttering almost an imprecation at the failure of his shot, he sprang forward to the attack.

I attempted to draw my sword, but it would not come. The more I urged, the firmer it remained; the more violence I used the faster it stuck. I verily believe in that moment I cursed that sword.

Relinquishing, then, my hopeless efforts, I folded my arms on my breast and confronted Clement, calmly awaiting his onset and the sword which I knew would be plunged into my breast. But it was never to come. Just as he had upraised his sword in his right hand to plunge it into me, and that I thought my last moment had arrived, it was hurled violently from his hand to some distance, and he himself was thrown with force to the ground.

I looked for my deliverer and his assailant. I had not to look long. At a short distance from me Clement lay on the ground, and on the top of him, and growling fiercely, was an immense Bengal tiger. There was no doubt in my mind that the huge brute had seen him rush across the glade, and had sprung upon him from the jungle.

I cannot say what thoughts at that moment passed through my mind. Clement I knew was unarmed; his rifle he had fired from, and his sword had been hurled violently from his hand. When I saw unarmed, I own that I knew he carried about him a small clasp-knife; but what was that against such an antagonist? Yet I knew he was brave, and even in this perilous moment he did not lose his self-possession, but drawing his clasp-knife from his belt, he struck well directed and strongly given blows on the head and throat of his assailant; but they had but little effect, save to enrage even more the huge brute, who had now raised his victim from the ground, and was preparing to carry him off to the jungle.

I must confess that evil thoughts were passing through my brain. Here was a man who but a minute before had been thirsting after my blood, in the power of a merciless assailant; and I, whose life he had striven to take, was the only one that could save him. Should I leave him to his fate?

Heaven be praised that this thought had not long dominion over me. I forgot in another moment my quarrel with Clement, and only remembered the feelings of friendship which I had entertained for him, and determined to save him at the risk of my life. These thoughts had flashed through my mind in a second of time, and loosing my rifle hastily, I raised it to my shoulder bending one knee on the ground to ensure a steadier aim.

And now the cries of the Indians had become terrific, and almost unnerved me; and motioning them to be quiet, I waited till the tiger should expose a vital part at which I might aim.

In this moment of intense anxiety I felt my heart audibly beating, for I knew that should I fail in my aim, no earthly power could save my friend; that the tiger would bear him to the jungle, and that I should never see him again; and I knew also, that in this moment of extreme peril, Clement would rather have died than have called to me for succor—that his pride would forbid it.

However, the decisive moment had arrived, for the tiger, irritated, no doubt, by the cries of the Indians, turned his head round towards me, growling fiercely. I did not wait a moment, but, taking aim for the temple, I fired. My ball pierced his brain, and the huge brute rolled dead on the ground.

Springing forward to Clement, I found him lying on the ground insensible. Taking some water from some charlat or earthenware vessels that he had brought with us, I bathed his face with it; then producing a flash from my pocket, poured some brandy down his throat. The strong liquid ineffably revived him, and in a few minutes he was enabled to regain his feet. Seeing that he was still, however, too weak to return home on foot, I dispatched our two Indians for a palanquin, while I remained with him till their return.

After the Indians had departed, Clement remained silent for some time, then addressing me, he said: "Who fired that shot? To whom am I indebted for my life?" "I did," I replied.

"Good God!" he said, "this is a just retribution: that the man whose life I was bent on taking away should have saved my own." "Forgive me Harry," he continued, coming forward and calling me by my name; "we have both been very wrong, but we have learnt a lesson that I trust we shall never forget." He held out his hand: I grasped eagerly. My joy knew no bounds. What I thought to be impossible had now come to pass. Clement and I were again reconciled. During the half hour which had elapsed before our Indians returned we neither of us spoke—I believe our hearts were too full!

When the palanquin arrived, I assisted Clement into it, and in a short time we safely arrived at our homes. He is now completely recovered of his wounds. Many years have passed since then, yet I still as vividly remember the details of the scene which I have attempted to describe as on the day they happened. We have been better friends ever since. The tiger's skin I keep as a trophy, and I shall never forget "my first shot at a tiger" in the Jugdispore jungle.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Our Food and Dress.

The promise of an unusually plentiful harvest in Europe, and particularly in England, has already begun to check exportations, hence notwithstanding our war the quantity of grain and corn grown in this country during the present year, will be as much at least, as the production of 1862. If our exports be diminished, which must follow if Europe also has a good harvest the supply here will be greater than the demand, and the price of flour will tumble down naturally causing a reduction in the present exorbitant prices of other provisions; for all through the civilized world, the cost of the "staff of life" regulates the cost of descriptions of food. If a barrel of flour, fit for ordinary domestic use, were sold at \$5, instead of \$5 50 to \$9, we should pay 8 to 10 cents per pound for veal and mutton, and 12 to 15 cents per pound for beef and lamb, instead of 16 to 18 cents for the two former, and 20 to 25 cents for the latter.

So far, so good; for the reduction of the present enormous cost of food is a great good. But there is another phase of the question. Provided that a much smaller amount than ordinary of our cereal products be exported to Europe, the balance of trade, which regulates the exchanges, will turn against us, and our people should count the probability of disaster from that.

Suppose that to the amount of one million dollars of any article be exported to England, and that we have been in the habit of receiving an equivalent in produce or manufactures, the account is balanced. But when England takes only half that amount from us, while we continue to receive the whole amount from her, there is a balance of half a million against us—a balance to be paid in gold, to be paid when due, the penalty being the slur of bankruptcy, the disgrace of debt, and the stoppage of credit, if not so paid.

Although our cost of living has very greatly increased, of late, it has been slightly felt by most persons, except those with fixed incomes. When that cost is low, this class gains; when that cost is high, it suffers. At present, money is abundant, for the expenditure for the war is perpetually throwing large amounts into circulation, and these amounts are largely disbursed in the purchase of real estate and articles of luxury in food, dress and ornament. The demand for these articles, mostly imported from Europe, is almost unexampled, and will not abate while the war lasts, even though our exports should dwindle down to a tenth of what they were, when not the cereal products alone, but cotton, tobacco, rice, and turpentine were also among them. The difference between what we sell to Europe and what we buy from it must be paid in gold; it is evident that under that necessity, the price of gold will run up to a monstrous premium; and this will prevent our reaping the advantage of cheap living from the abundant harvest soon to be garnered in.

There are two remedies for this evil. One, to prohibit the exportation of the precious metals, a course adopted by England in her Napoleonic wars; the other, to restrain the luxurious habits that have so much increased of late. The first, to be done by the Executive and Congress, is not likely to be resorted to, although it would apply the axe to the root of the evil. The other process, which simply consists in wearing plain clothes instead of costly foreign fabrics, rests with our wives and daughters, and is as little likely to be adopted as the other. It is easy to foresee, however, that if "ye shall walk in silk attire," continue the burthen of the popular strain, the time is not distant when the prices of foreign luxury will be doubled or even trebled, (with no more profits than at present to the shopkeepers,) and that the premium on gold to send abroad to pay for their original purchase will also be tremendously augmented.

There is a family in Vermont so lazy that it takes two of them to chop off a stick of wood. Siah chops while Jim grunts, and then Jim chops, and Siah grunts.

At a trial, recently, the jury returned the following verdict: "Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

What the Rebels Think of Peace Snobs.

Jenkins, when in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, was approached by a white-livered snob, who announced himself as a sympathizer and peace man. Jenkins said he wasn't worth paroling in the usual form, and ordered up a squad with thick boots, who kicked the fellow out of the village. The Richmond papers treat the Ohio peace snobs in a manner equally contemptuous, but they take it with a meekness and servility which indicate their proper fitness to come under the yoke of their "natural lords and masters," the autocrats of the plantation.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who was in Chambersburg during Jenkins' occupation of the town a few days ago, gives the following incident as an illustration of the contempt in which the rebels hold the sniveling and spiritless sympathizers in the North.

The rebel General Jenkins being fond of "Sweitzer kase and lager," accompanied some of our young men to a drinking-house. A blatant young sprig of the law was one of the party, and having become somewhat exhilarated, he commenced to ventilate his disloyal and treasonable sentiments; he was not allowed, however, to proceed very far, until Jenkins informed him that he discovered in him one of those creatures termed copperheads, and that where he came from they were held in more profound contempt than the avowed Black Republicans. This should have been enough for our assinine friend, but he preferred to show his ears still further by referring to "poor Vallandigham" as a greatly-persecuted individual, who had been sent out of our lines by our despotic Government, because of the fact that he had exercised the right of free speech, and had given expression to sentiments which were interpreted as treasonable by those in power.

The reply of Jenkins was this: "My copperhead friend, your Administration did not do its duty. If Lincoln had performed his part as he should have done, he would have hung him six months ago. If any man in the Southern Confederacy would utter sentiments as adverse to our Government as Vallandigham did to yours, we would not only deprive him of liberty, but we would take his life." My informant says that this shot had the effect of sending our bearded friend home a soberer, if not a wiser, youth.

Another fact which I shall give you, is that the rebels were not in town more than a half hour until a villain went to some of the leaders and informed them as to the direction in which most of the citizens' horses had been taken, and also that the bridge at Scotland was a wooden structure, and not iron, as Stuart's men had been informed. This General Jenkins told to one of our most influential ladies, and when she requested him to take the fellow with them, his reply was that they would not have such a scoundrel in their Confederacy if they could prevent it.

HARRISBURG HOSPITALITY.—Some of the New Yorkers who have enlisted in the regiments that have been hastily raised and sent to Harrisburg for its protection, do not seem to think very highly of its hospitality. One of them, writing to the New York Times, says:

Strange as it may appear, when the New York regiments came into town, and marched through the streets to the camping ground, not a cheer of welcome was raised; not the slightest token of gratitude was exhibited. Such complete indifference, such extreme apathy, has seldom, if ever, been witnessed on any similar occasion. It is true the defenders of Harrisburg did not come to be looked at or fêted; but perhaps the time will come when a simple "thank you," by the people, would have been of much value. Before the troops had proceeded to the encampment, and when weary with a long journey, and longing for a common meal, it is natural to suppose under the circumstances that called them hither, that the citizens of Harrisburg would have exerted themselves to the utmost to make them comfortable. Instead of opening their houses and spreading their tables the people closed the doors and obstinately refused to part with a single meal until an exorbitant price had been agreed upon. It is pleasing, however, to notice that there were two or three exceptions. One lady entertained at her house in twelve hours 125 soldiers, and said that as long as she had anything to eat it was at their disposal. Upon the arrival of the first news of the rebel approach, goods of different kinds could be obtained for a song but the moment four or five regiments entered the place, up went the prices to double and triple the former rates. Now, if a soldier wishes to make a purchase he must be imposed upon by being made to pay fabulous prices. It would be a just retribution if the rebels should station themselves on a formidable eminence, and throw a sufficient number of shells into this uncharitable city to wake the inhabitants to a sense of gratitude and liberality.

Aunt Jemima on Health. Yes, man is fearfully and dreadfully made, as the scriptures say, and women are good deal like him. Now all diseases rise in the stomach, and a body must keep a takin' medicine to keep um out, and if a body hadn't a stomach why there'd be no danger of their bein' sick and they wouldn't have to take medicine. And that is a true sayin' that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," only I think in order to make it all sure it's best to take the ounce and pound aforehand, afore the evil day cometh, as the scriptures say, for you can't tell aforehand what sickness or ailing a day may bring forth, as the scriptures say. Now Providence has provided an arb or root to cure every disease flesh is heir to; though when I told Zedekiah so, he said they must a ben created then after father Adam got a ben wrong apple tree, and concluded to move out of the garden, and quit the fruit business, and a playin' gentleman, and go to farmin', cause they'd ben no use for them afore that, and nothin' made in veins as the scriptures say, but he's always askin' questions just to make everybody and everything look ridiculous, till I don't pay any attention to his nonsense any more, but as I was sayin', there's a medicine to fit every disease, only we can't always jest tell what it is, cause it may be one thing and it may be another, so I jest give all of um I can think of cause if one don't hit it why who knows but another will, jest as I thrash all the yunguns when one of um has ben cuttin' up, so as to be certain of gettin' the right one, and then two to one they all deserve it for some mischief or another, or leastways will deserve it afore a week's over, for children's as prone to do mischief as the sparke is to fly up chimney as the scriptures say.

[Western Health Journal.]

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD.

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentlemen, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-ly.

Locust Fencing Posts.

THE Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company have a large number of old LOCUST TIES, taken from the track, which are admirably suited for FENCE POSTS. They intend using them for wood if not immediately sold for posts.

Any person desiring them in car loads of 150, can have them delivered at any station on the road where there is a switch, by depositing with any agent of the road the amount of their cost, at 15 cents each, and directing where to have them delivered.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

May 4, 1863-3c.

Military Furnish!

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1851.]

OFFICERS' Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gaiters, and considered and Metal Shaps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.

January 26, 1863.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail

and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862-ly.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEORGE W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-ly.

J. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made on it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

March 16, 1863-ly.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN, Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-ly.

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

CARDEN SEEDS.

THE usual supply of LANDRETH'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEED, received at the Frankfort Agency.

June 17, 1862-lm.

DOCKET
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS;
SUMMER TERM, 1863.

First Day, June 1st.	
Commonwealth vs. Turner.	Madison.
Same vs. Grady.	Marshall.
Same vs. Roberts et al.	Henry.
Same vs. Same.	Ballard.
Same vs. White.	Lyon.
Same vs. Rowland.	Jefferson.
Brown vs. Commonwealth.	Jefferson.
Second Day, June 2d.	
Norris vs. Doniphan et al.	Mason.
Bottom vs. Hart's adm'r.	Boyle.
Montgomery vs. Hamford.	Lincoln.
Pennington's ex'r. vs. Tucker.	Lincoln.
Colvin's heirs vs. Bruce.	Lincoln.
Hill et al. vs. Jackson et al.	Lincoln.
Montgomery vs. Benedict.	Lincoln.
Stone vs. Harris' trustee.	Madison.
Third Day, June 3d.	
Collier et al. vs. Higgins et al.	Pulaski.
Halcomb vs. Flinn.	Rockcastle.
Smith vs. Smith.	Rockcastle.
McNeill et al. vs. McNeill.	Knox.
Harris vs. Johnson.	Knox.
Fuller vs. Vennill.	Knox.
Tinsley vs. Watkins.	Knox.
Fourth Day, June 4th.	
Rice vs. Rice.	Harrison.
Bowman vs. Sewell.	Breathitt.
Roark et al. vs. Back et al.	Lewis.
Doty vs. Bruce et al.	Lewis.
Pearce's heirs vs. Perkins.	Caldwell.
Pettit's adm'r. vs. Crook's adm'r.	Caldwell.
Calvert vs. Sassen.	Caldwell.
Fifth Day, June 5th.	
Radford vs. Chamberlain et al.	Christian.
Henderson & Nashville B. R. Co. vs. Rogers.	Christian.
McCarthy vs. McDaniel et al.	Todd.
Bibb vs. Tomberlin et al.	Todd.
Trice et al. vs. Russell.	Hopkins.
Applegate vs. Applegate.	Pendleton.
Patterson & Co. vs. Byrd.	Christian.
Sixth Day, June 6th.	
Letcher vs. Ingram.	Henderson.
Barbark vs. Barrett et al.	Henderson.
Gregory vs. McFarland, who sues.	Henderson.
Sheffer vs. Royster.	Hickman.
Tomlinson vs. Tomlinson.	Hickman.
Byrnes vs. Reese.	Fulton.
Sloan vs. Clark.	Fulton.
Seventh Day, June 8th.	
Davidson et al. vs. Howell.	Fulton.
Stevens vs. Winston.	Fulton.
Miller vs. Owen.	Fulton.
Newton vs. Prather.	Callaway.
Hardy vs. Harrell.	Callaway.
Card's ex'r. vs. Nickles.	Callaway.
Thompson & Wallace vs. Jarrett.	McCracken.
Eighth Day, June 9th.	
Flourary et al. vs. Cook et al.	McCracken.
Bannon vs. Grief et al.	McCracken.
Wood & Calhoun vs. Cobb.	Graves.
Poe vs. Minter.	Graves.
Ross vs. Wolfe.	Livingston.
Hudnell vs. Shelby.	Livingston.
Adams vs. Ramey.	Livingston.
Newman, trust, & Co. vs. Johnson.	Livingston.
Ninth Day, June 10th.	
Huskin's adm'r. vs. Burke et al.	Livingston.
Hays et al. vs. Hughes et al.	Union.
Powell vs. Delaney.	Union.
Cobb vs. Stewart et al.	Davies.
Lee vs. Lee.	Davies.
Bartley et al. vs. McKinnon's adm'r.	Davies.
Burke vs. Claybrook.	Davies.
Tenth Day, June 11th.	
McKinney vs. Daniel.	Davies.
Beckley et al. vs. Davidson.	Davies.
Dorsey vs. Houston.	Morgan.
Stinson's ex'r. et al. vs. Grubb's adm'r.	Morgan.
Shean et al. vs. Geoghegan.	Hardin.
Same vs. Ditto's adm'r.	Hardin.
Porciff et al. vs. Mulhall.	Hardin.
Eleventh Day, June 12th.	
Buckles vs. Lambert.	Hardin.
Ditto's ex'r. vs. Shank.	Hardin.
Cofer vs. Winterbower.	Larue.
Beeler et al. vs. Wright et al.	Larue.
Watson vs. Huber & Jones.	Overtown.
Young's adm'r. et al. vs. Overton et al.	Overtown.
Richardson vs. Burbage et al.	Meade.
Payne vs. Richardson.	Meade.
Twelfth Day, June 13th.	
Richardson vs. Barrett.	Hart.
Com'th. for use of Wagoner vs. Garvin et al.	Hart.
Foster et al. vs. Wade.	Simpson.
Hays vs. Lucas et al.	Warren.
Underwood vs. Hayes.	Edmondson.
Forbes vs. Bradshaw.	Edmondson.
Rice's adm'r. vs. Sullivan.	Mason.
Thirteenth Day, June 15th.	
Estill vs. Bailey.	Fleming.
Benton vs. Dupuy et al.	Fleming.
Tabor's adm'r. vs. Lyons et al.	Fleming.
Miller vs. Tully.	Fleming.
Daguerre vs. Smith, Wilson & Co.	Fleming.
Peck vs. Barnes et al.	Herman.
Armstrong & Throop vs. Herman et al.	Herman.
Fuller et al. vs. Alexander et al.	Madison.
Brachman vs. Brachman's adm'r.	Louis.
Fairburn et al. vs. Means et al.	Louis.
Fourteenth Day, June 16th.	
Gray vs. Gould.	Greenup.
Smith et al. vs. Logan.	Greenup.
Hughes' heirs vs. Patton et al.	Greenup.
Same vs. McGuire's adm'r.	Greenup.
Scott vs. Pogue et al.	Greenup.
Bryan et al. vs. Darlington et al.	Greenup.
Edwards vs. Cobb.	Greenup.
Blakeman vs. Smith et al.	Greenup.
Fifteenth Day, June 17th.	
Powell vs. Osbourne's adm'r.	Washington.
Hays' adm'r. et al. vs. Hays.	Washington.
Graham et al. vs. Riley.	Washington.
Mitchell's adm'r. vs. Mitchell.	Washington.
Alford vs. Hardin.	Washington.
Baker vs. Steinberger.	Washington.
Passmore vs. Harris.	Washington.
Sixteenth Day, June 18th.	
Green vs. Goudrum et al.	Marion.
Monroe vs. Same.	Marion.
McDonnell & Co. vs. Same.	Marion.
Thompson et al. vs. Healy.	Marion.
Phillips vs. Clark et al.	Marion.
Thomas vs. Koy.	Marion.
Allen et al. vs. Brown.	Nelson.
Troutman vs. Barnes.	Nelson.
Bradshaw vs. Bradshaw's heirs.	Nelson.
Seventeenth Day, June 19th.	
Nelson et al. vs. Miller.	Jefferson.
Pegard et al. vs. Bramer.	Jefferson.
Hanover vs. Keller.	Jefferson.
Austin vs. Keller.	Jefferson.
Wood vs. Wright's adm'r.	Jefferson.
Jones et al. vs. McCawley et al.	Jefferson.
Geoghegan vs. Jewett.	Jefferson.
Hastings & Harby vs. Louisville & Nashville R. Co.	Jefferson.
Eighteenth Day, June 20th.	
Spiegelhalter vs. Werne et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Levis et al. vs. Harris et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Huffman's ex'r. vs. Thomas.	Lou. Chancery.
Sayre vs. Same.	Lou. Chancery.
Heidelberg, Seasongood & Co. vs. Merkle & Co.	Lou. Chancery.
Egg vs. Murphy.	Lou. Chancery.
Brown vs. Story's adm'r.	Lou. Chancery.
Nineteenth Day, June 22d.	
Gordon vs. Blot et al.	Lou. Chancery.

Same vs. Lou. City.	
Alexander et al. vs. Stillwell's adm'r. et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Same vs. Stillwell et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Ostet vs. Montgomery.	Lou. Chancery.
Hottel et al. vs. Lou. & Portland R. R. Co.	Lou. Chancery.
Randolph et al. vs. Bashaw et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Twentieth Day, June 23d.	
Frank vs. Hays.	Lou. Chancery.
White et al. vs. Lou. City.	Lou. Chancery.
Storn vs. Freeman.	Lou. Chancery.
Riley et al. vs. Shields et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Smith vs. Robinson et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Hoke vs. Penton.	Lou. Chancery.
Thomas vs. Downing.	Oldham.
Jesse et al. vs. McCracken.	Henry.
Twenty-first Day, June 24th.	
Berry et al. vs. Randall.	Henry.
Smith et al. vs. Jarvis et al.	Shelby.
White vs. Booker.	Shelby.
Neal vs. Hickman et al. by guardian.	Shelby.
Bayne vs. Mermon et al.	Shelby.
Foster et al. vs. Grigsby et al.	Shelby.
Willis et al. vs. Lewis et al.	Shelby.
Twenty-second Day, June 25th.	
Graves et al. vs. Sallie.	Fayette.
Overt's ex'r. vs. Gibson.	Fayette.
Hunt's assignee vs. Davidson's trustee.	Fayette.
Northern Bank et al. vs. Kiser et al.	Fayette.
Rodes vs. Letcher's trustees.	Fayette.
Johnson's adm'r. et al. vs. Wiseman's ex'r.	Fayette.
Steele vs. Todhunter.	Fayette.
Twenty-third Day, June 26th.	
Lilly vs. Pettitt (R. H.).	Fayette.
Same vs. Same (B. F.).	Fayette.
January vs. Marshall et al.	Boarbone.
Shropshire et al. vs. Shropshire's adm'r.	Boarbone.
Talbot vs. Winchell use of, &c.	Boarbone.
Whitney vs. Sudduth et al.	Boarbone.
Randall vs. Shropshire.	Boarbone.
Twenty-fourth Day, June 27th.	
Skilman et al. vs. Muir's ex'r.	Boarbone.
Broadwell et al. vs. Broadwell's adm'r.	Harrison.
Magee vs. Redman.	Harrison.
Bozell vs. Reed & Sons.	Harrison.
Smith et al. vs. David et al.	Harrison.
January et al. vs. Henry.	Harrison.
Twenty-fifth Day, June 29th.	
Hicks & Craig vs. Eglar.	Harrison.
Walden vs. Ewing et al.	Harrison.
Lair's ex'r. vs. Lair's ex'r.	Harrison.
Ogle vs. Clough's adm'r. et al.	Harrison.
Anderson vs. Curry.	Harrison.
Stewart et al. vs. Cook et al.	Pendleton.
Knight vs. Coppage.	Pendleton.
Combs et al. vs. Harberson.	Pendleton.
Elliott vs. Woodson.	Pendleton.
Twenty-sixth Day, June 30th.	
Howard et al. vs. Glass.	Scott.
Ballingier et al. vs. Flook.	Scott.
Griffith & Adkins vs. Wilgus et al.	Scott.
Griffith & Backley vs. Same.	Scott.
Beatty vs. Sinclair.	Scott.
Dehoney et al. vs. Hunt.	Scott.
Same vs. Farmers' Bank of Ky.	Scott.
Twenty-seventh Day, July 1st.	
Craig vs. Risk.	Scott.
Thompson vs. Thompson et al.	Scott.
Dehoney vs. Hord et al.	Scott.
Offutt vs. Gano et al.	Scott.
Malory vs. Smith.	Scott.
Carroll et al. vs. Smith.	Scott.
Same vs. Pitts.	Scott.
Twenty-eighth Day, July 2d.	
Kendall et al. vs. Garth's ex'r.	Scott.
Carroll et al. vs. Smith.	Scott.
Same vs. Pitts.	Scott.
Same vs. Warfield.	Scott.
Asbury vs. Withers.	Scott.
Betts vs. Young & Co.	Scott.
Offutt vs. Galpin & Simpson.	Scott.
Twenty-ninth Day, July 3d.	
Davis vs. Scott, guardian.	Scott.
Davis et al. vs. Wilder Jr. & Co.	Scott.
Malory vs. Smith.	Scott.
Exhibit, Good & Co. vs. Borders.	Scott.
Belcher vs. Barrett & Powers.	Scott.
Merrill vs. Holbrook.	Scott.
Ratliffe vs. Friend.	Scott.
Thirtieth Day, July 4th.	
Lynch et al. vs. Hunt.	Bath.
Thomas vs. Maupin et al.	Montgomery.
Fitzpatrick et al. vs. Ribelin.	Montgomery.
Hamilton vs. Barnes, White & Sheets et al.	Montgomery.
Snyder's ex'r. vs. Snyder.	Montgomery.
Hughart vs. Bourne et al.	Montgomery.
Thirty-first Day, July 7th.	
Dillon et al. vs. Garnett et al.	Boyd.
Thompson et al. vs. Gist's adm'r.	Marshall.
Woodward vs. Trustees of Edmonston.	Metcalfe.
Landale's ex'r. et al. vs. Beall et al.	Metcalfe.
Dean et al. vs. Wale.	Ballitt.
Perry vs. McKee.	Owen.
Little vs. Daugherty et al.	Morgan.
Thirty-second Day, July 8th.	
Sewell vs. Hitt's adm'r.	Carroll.
Dean et al. vs. Garnett.	Carroll.
Cumbers vs. Cumbers.	Bracken.
Askins et al. vs. Jenkins.	Union.
Sallee et al. vs. Stewart.	Grant.
Blanchett et al. vs. Musselman & Co.	Grant.
Smith et al. vs. Markberry.	Grant.
Thirty-third Day, July 9th.	
Collins vs. Hays et al.	Grant.
Lindsay et al. vs. Scales.	Boone.
Riddle vs. Boyle.	Kenton.
Gibson vs. Light.	Kenton.
Jones vs. Hovecamp et al.	Kenton.
Boehr vs. Same.	Kenton.
Hackett's adm'r. vs. Conn.	Kenton.
Thirty-fourth Day, July 10th.	
Rodgers vs. Hodges.	Kenton.
Finnell, Com'r. of Ky. Trust Co. Bank vs. Livingston City.	Kenton.
Robinson et al. vs. Clark.	Kenton.
Arnold vs. Moller et al.	Kenton.
Clemen's adm'r. vs. Scott et al.	Kenton.
Thirty-fifth Day, July 11th.	
Dora & Barker vs. Helm.	Campbell.
Clark vs. Clark.	Campbell.
Berry et al. vs. Leits.	Campbell.
Dora vs. Helm.	Campbell.
THE FOLLOWING CAUSES, DOCKETED FROM THE 26TH TO THE 28TH DAY HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE COURT, NOW UNDER ADJUDICATION, AND MAY BE DECIDED ANY DAY DURING THE TERM:	
Thirty-sixth Day, July 13th.	
Williams vs. Farris et al. by guardian.	Callaway.
Clarke vs. Brashear et al.	Todd.
Thirty-seventh Day, July 14th.	
Young vs. Irvine et al.	Hardin.
Maguffin vs. Holt.	Fayette.
Thirty-eighth Day, July 15th.	
Guitau vs. Lex. & Big Sandy R. Co.	Fayette.
Bengham vs. Same.	Fayette.
Thirty-ninth Day, July 16th.	
Lee vs. Forsythe et al.	Butler.
Spalding vs. Simms et al.	Washington.
Fortieth Day, July 17th.	
Vance et al. vs. Vance et al.	Fayette.
Short & Co. vs. Trabue & Co.	Lou. Chancery.
Forty-first Day, July 18th.	
Agricultural Bank of Lexington vs. Harper.	Franklin.
Canby, by guardian vs. Platt et al.	Boone.
Forty-second Day, July 20th.	
Matson vs. Matson.	Boone.

Clutter's adm'r. vs. Com'r. Newport Safety Fund Bank.	
Forty-third Day, July 21st.	
Readler vs. Ludlow.	Kenton.
Kennedy, trustee, &c. vs. Arthur.	Kenton.
Forty-fourth Day, July 22d.	
Young et al. vs. Dubne & Co.	Harrison.
Berry et al. vs. Hamilton et al.	Bath.
Forty-fifth Day, July 23d.	
Winn vs. Martin (of color).	Clarke.
Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Bondurant.	Clarke.
Forty-sixth Day, July 24th.	
Robinson vs. Best et al.	Mason.
Soward et al. vs. Soward et al.	Fleming.
Forty-seventh Day, July 25th.	
Maysville City vs. Pearce & Wallingford.	Mason.
Stockton vs. Stockton.	Fleming.
Forty-eighth Day, July 26th.	
Forman et al. vs. Stockton.	Fleming.
Graham et al. vs. Story et al.	Fleming.
Forty-ninth Day, July 28th.	
Story et al. vs. Graham et al.	Fleming.
Havens et al. vs. Foudry et al.	Fleming.
Fiftieth Day, July 29th.	
Dailey vs. Tipton.	Rowan.
Maddox vs. Kavanaugh.	Franklin.
Fifty-first Day, July 30th.	
Catharine et al. (of color) vs. Breckinridge's ex'r.	Fayette.
Wickliffe et al. vs. Same.	Fayette.
Fifty-second Day, July 31st.	
Richmond, Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.	Fayette.
Eaker, Bowman & Co. vs. Hunt et al.	Graves.
Fifty-third Day, August 1st.	
Rogers et al. vs. McCoy et al.	Greenup.
Tuggle et al. vs. Gilbert.	Garrard.
Fifty-fourth Day, August 4th.	
Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r.	Hardin.
Dorsey's adm'r. vs. Harris.	Hardin.
Fifty-fifth Day, August 5th.	
Shean vs. Withers' heirs.	Hardin.
Gray vs. Wright.	Hickman.
Fifty-sixth Day, August 6th.	
Rowan's creditors vs. Rowan's heirs et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Donaldson vs. Barrett et al.	Henderson.
Fifty-seventh Day, August 7th.	
Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood.	Jefferson.
Fifty-eighth Day, August 8th.	
Nieholls vs. Cornwall et al.	Jefferson.
Fifty-ninth Day, August 10th.	
Sayre & Co. vs. Landen & Hidden.	Lou. Chancery.
Sixtieth Day, August 11th.	
Hornaby vs. Swift.	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-first Day, August 12th.	
Lou. City vs. Lou. Gas Co.	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-second Day, August 13th.	
Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian.	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-third Day, August 14th.	
Breckinridge's ex'r. et al. vs. Grayson et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Same vs. Assignees U. S. Bank.	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-fourth Day, August 15th.	
Francis vs. Smith.	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-fifth Day, August 17th.	
Bardley vs. West & Muhling et al.	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-sixth Day, August 18th.	
Hornaby et al. vs. Landenburg.	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-seventh Day, August 19th.	
Taylor vs. Gray.	Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-eighth Day, August 20th.	
Osman et al. vs. Gray et al.	Kenton.
Sixty-ninth Day, August 21st.	
Dressman's adm'r. vs. Menzies et al.	Kenton.
Seventieth Day, August 22d.	
Jameson vs. Gregory's ex'r. et al.	Kenton.
Seventy-first Day, August 24th.	
Arthur vs. Kennedy.	Kenton.
Seventy-second Day, August 25th.	
Davis vs. Turner.	Lewis.
Seventy-third Day, August 26th.	
Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.	Mercer.
Seventy-fourth Day, August 27th.	
Bright et al. by guardian vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.	Mercer.
Seventy-fifth Day, August 28th.	
Crutcher vs. Perkins.	Nelson.
Seventy-sixth Day, August 29th.	
Shelbyville Board Internal Improvement vs. Seacroft.	Shelby.
Seventy-seventh Day, August 31st.	
Wallace et al. vs. Sharp.	Christian.
Seventy-eighth Day, September 1st.	
Hughes vs. Clifton.	Union.
Offutt vs. Moffet.	Scott.
MacKinnon vs. Ward.	Woodford.
THE FOLLOWING CAUSES HAVE BEEN DECIDED AND ARE SUSPENDED BY PETITIONS FOR RE-HEARING, VIZ:	
Goodman vs. Peters.	
Hobbs vs. Page et al.	
Ridge et al. vs. Hodges et al.	
Goodman et al. vs. Bolton et al.	
Stephens et al. vs. Benton et al.	
FAYETTE.	
RULE ADOPTED OCTOBER 10, 1860.	
The following was ordered to be recorded as a Rule of Practice of this Court:	
It shall be the duty of the counsel for the appellants, upon filing the transcript of a record in the Clerk's Office of this Court, to indorse thereon, or on some paper to be filed therewith, the names of all the parties appellant and appellee, as the case is desired to stand on the docket of this Court; and also reference to the judgment sought to be reversed, designating the page of the record where it may be found.	
Attorneys would very greatly accommodate the clerk by observing the above rule, and also, if so, to what county, and against whom. Please state residence of parties, and whether solvent or insolvent.	
MANDATES AND EXECUTIONS.	
Mandates and executions can be taken out during the term, after the expiration of fifteen days of actual session of the Court, not counting Sundays or periods of recess.	
TAX ON APPEALS.	
The tax on appeals is one dollar, and in all cases must be paid to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals before the case will be docketed.	
NOTICE.	
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON COUNTY jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ANDY. He is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark copper color, and weighs about 130 or 140 pounds. Says he belongs to William O. McKinnon, of Clarksville, Tennessee.	
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.	
JOHN LONG, J. L. C.	
Eddyville, May 8, 1863-lm.	

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ANDY. Says he belongs to Samuel O. McKinnon, of Clarksville, Tennessee. He is a blacksmith by trade, about 5 feet 9 inches high, copper color, about 32 years of age, and weighs 180 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
Lebanon, April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself SAM. EMERY. Says he belongs to Clifton Emery, of Franklin, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, about 41 years of age, and weighs about 160 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself WILLIS JONES. Says he belongs to Charles Jones, of Memphis, Tennessee. He is a brick-layer by trade, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark copper color, about 25 years of age, and weighs about 180 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN ROBERTSON. Says he belongs to Wm. Robertson, of Jackson county, Alabama. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, about 59 years of age, and weighs about 140 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ANN ELIZA or ELIZABETH. She doesn't know which. She says she is free, and was raised in Louisville, Ky., but she has no papers, and knows nothing about the city she resides in, and has been raised in. She is of a black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably well made, and weighs about 140 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
April 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JIM MERCER. He is about 27 years of age, light copper color, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, and weighs 170 pounds. Says he is free, and came from Smith county, Virginia, but has no free papers.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
May 4, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE MARION county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN EDWARD MOORE. He is about 18 years of age, light copper color, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well made, and weighs about 140 pounds. He says he is free, and came from Kingston, Craven county, North Carolina, but has no papers.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. WETHERTON, J. M. C.
May 4, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ALLEN COUNTY.
THERE was committed to the jail of Allen county, as a runaway slave, on the last day of April, 1863, by Wyatt Williams, a negro man calling himself JOHN HENRY. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 175 pounds, and is of a very black color. Says he is the property of Bill Smith, of Warren county, Tennessee.

The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to the last session of the Legislature on the subject of runaway slaves.

A. D. GRIFFIN, J. A. C.
April 15, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 13th of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN SIMPSON. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Hancock county, Tennessee. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN BROGAN, J. K. C.
June 5, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Knox county, on the 12th day of May, 1863, a runaway slave, a negro boy who calls himself JAM. SIMPSON. He is about 17 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 145 pounds, and is about 5 feet high. Says he belongs to one John Simpson, of Hancock county, Tennessee. He was arrested in Harlan county, Kentucky.

The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to him, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN BROGAN, J. K. C.
June 5, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Knox county, as a runaway slave, on the 13th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself JAM. SIMPSON. He is about 6 feet 3 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complexion, heavy moustache, and weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free, but has no free paper. He was arrested in Knox county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN BROGAN, J. K. C.
June 5, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bro county, as a runaway slave, on the 12th day of May, 1863, a negro girl calling herself FRANCES ELLEN. She is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color. Says she is the property of Mrs. Betsey Vansardale, of Mercer county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.
May 22, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bro county, as a runaway slave, on the 24 day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself DAVID. He is about 40 years of age, copper color, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.
May 22, 1863-lm.